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THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE O. E. *ANDREAS*

In my note on *Elene* 1272^{b-7a} (*The Old English Elene, Phoenix, and Physiologus*, p. 100), I pointed out that these lines seem to be adapted or paraphrased from *Aeneid* I, 50 ff. In order clearly to exhibit this, I subjoin the two passages, enclosing in superior letters the corresponding words and phrases, as I conceive them. That from the *Elene* is:

Landes frætwe
gewitaþ under wolcnum ^awinde^a gelicost
þonne hē for hæleðum ^bhlūd^b āstigeð,
^cwæðeð be wolcnum, wēdende færeð,^c
ond eft semninga ^dswige gewyrðeð^d
in ^enēdcleofan^e ^fnearwe geheaðrod,
þrēam forþrycced.^f

The passage from the *Aeneid* (I, 51-62) follows:

Nimborum in patriam, loca feta ^cfurentibus^c ^aAustris,^a
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus ^eantro^e
^cLuctantis^c ^aaventos^a tempestatesque ^bsonoras^b
Imperio ^fpremit,^f ac ^fvinclis et carcere frenat.^f
Illi indignantes ^bmagno cum murmure^b montis
Circum claustra ^cfremunt;^c celsa sedet Aeolus arce
Sceptra tenens, ^dmollitque animos et temperat iras;^d
Ni faciat, maria ac terras cælumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
Sed pater omnipotens ^espeluncis^e abdidit atris,
Hoc metuens, ^fmolemque et montis insuper altos
Imposuit.^f

Similarly one might, I believe, establish a relation between certain passages of the *Andreas* and the account of the storm which these Æolian winds aroused. The longest of the passages is as follows (372-8 ff.) :

^aWedercandel swearc,^a
^bwindas wēoxon,^b ^gwāgas grundon,
strēamas styredon,^g ^cstrengas gurron,^c
wæde [ms. wædo] gewætte; ^dwætereḡsa stōd
þrēata þrȳðum.^d Þegnas wurdon
ācolmode; ^eænig ne wēnde
þæt hē lifgende land begēte.^e

Another is (393-4) :

^fGrund is onhrêred,
dêope gedrêfed;^f

with which may be compared (1528-9) :

Sund grunde onfêng,
dêope gedrêfed.

And still another ¹ (495-6) :

^gStrëamwelm hwileð,
bêateþ brimstæðo.^g

The *Aeneid* ² has (I. 82 ff.) :

^bVenti, velut agmine facto,
Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.^b
Incubuerè mari ^ftotumque a sedibus imis^f
Una Eurisque Notusque ruunt, creberque procellis
Africus, et ^gvastos volvunt ad litora fluctus;^g
Insequitur clamorque virum ^cstridorque rudentum.^c
^aEripiunt subito nubes cælumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra.^a . . .
^ePræsentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.^e

And again (I. 105) :

. . . ^dinsequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ mons.^d

The most doubtful of these equations are perhaps those represented by *d* and *f*; the most striking, that denoted by *c*.

If the view here presented meets with favor, it would seem natural to infer that the author of the *Elene*, who employs the earlier part of Virgil's account of the winds, and the author of the *Andreas*, who employs the later part, were one and the same man; from which it would follow that Cynewulf was the author of the *Andreas*.³

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¹ Cf. 308, *waroða geweorp* (see *ῥηγμίν*, *Od.* 4. 430, etc.), which I translate "the smiting of the shores," "plunging of the breakers"; cf. my *First Book in Old English*, p. 215, note 6.

² Bede, it may be observed, knew Virgil well, and quoted him frequently (*Opera Hist.*, ed. Plummer, l. liii; cf. l. lii, 108, 113, 150, 247, 267, 305), but does not, I believe, refer to these passages. Cynewulf seems to have used Bede in *El.* 1206 ^b ff.; cf. the note in my edition.

³ Krapp says (*Andreas*, p. liv): "The eagerness with which the poet seizes the opportunity of introducing the description in ll. 369 ff. is noteworthy." May this be because he had so good an original ready to his hand? In general, cf. my edition of *The Christ of Cynewulf*, pp. lxi-lxii.